DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII. ZATURDAG den 12den FEBRUARY, 1825. N. 6

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden. door De Weduwe WM. LEE

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'-LAAR, Ridder der Order van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Herzien Zyner Majesteits besluit van den 20sten January 1816 No 32 wegens den koers van Spaansche daalders, en de resolutie van Zyne Excellentie den Minister voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien, dd. 23sten Augustus 1823 No. 2-48, in welk besluit by artikel 2 uitgedrukt staat dat het aan ieder een vry en onverlet blyft om in handelingen onderling de waarde der pattinje of Spaansche mat zoodanig te regelen als men wederzyds zal convenieren, hetwelk herhaald is in de voorzeide resolutie, waarin gezegd wordt dat het systema door Zyne Majesteit by het voorzeide besluit opzigtelyk de pattinje aangenomen, is: om de koersbepaling alleen verbindend te doen zyn in handelingen met het Gouvernement, onverminderd het regt van ieder ingezeten om in handelingen onderling de waarde der Vreemde Specien zoodanig te regelen als wederzyds convenabel zal worden geacht.

Overwegende dat, naar luid en overeenkomstig het Koninglyk besluit en de Ministeriele resolutie voormeld, niemand die zich daartoe by contract of anderszins niet verbonden heeft kan genoodzaakt worden, om vreemde muntspecien tot eenige andere waarde te ontvangen dan die waarvoor hy zal goedvinden dezelve aan te nemen, ingevolge de vryheid aan hem by de wet toegekend en gelaten.

En dien ten gevolge alle misverstanden, wanbegrippen en twyfel die daaromtrent nog mogten bestaan willende wegruimen en de noodzakelykheid inziende om den ingezetenen die zulks niet genoegzaam begrepen hebben en daardoor voor verleiding blootstaan, tot voorkoming van hunne schade, in te lichten en hen oplettend te maken dat Zyne Majesteit de Koning zelf, aan niemand de verplichting heeft willen opleggen om vreemde muntspecien zoo als die zyn gouden dobloenen, Spaansche daalders en andere dergelyke meer tegen eenige waarde aan te nemen of te ontvangen dan die waarvoor onderling en wederzyds geconvenieerd is, maar wel in tegendeel aan ieder het regt gelaten heeft om daarover te convenieren

Is goedgevonden en verstaan, aan het vorenstaande publiciteit te geven tot zoodanig einde als daarby is gemeend en uitgedrukt.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 26sten January 1825, het twaalfde jaar Zyner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, den 29sten daaropvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal vernomen hebbende, dat er sins eenige dagen op dit Eiland in *roulance* gebragt zyn, *quart* en *achtste* Spaansche *quadrupels stukjes* dewelke bevonden zyn verguld, en nagemaakt, geeft hiervan elk en een ieder kennis tot weering van schade.

Dezelve zyn kenbaar door de afgesletendheid der muntslag aan beide zyden, de randing is anders veelal in order; doch met de minst slypen word het bedrog ontdekt, en komt het zilver of de ware specie terstond merkbaar voor den dag.

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat, den 7den Feb. 1825

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, klagten ontvangen hebbende over en ter zaake dat zich sommige vrylieden en slaven niet ontzien om op de plantagien en gronden, van anderen *Brazilte* en ander Hout te kappen, mede te neemen en te verkoopen, en willende hierin voorzien; zoo is het, dat by Raad Fiscaal ten scherpsten elk en een ieder verbied en interdiceert om eenig Brazilie of ander hout op gronden hun, of voor zoo veel de slaven aangaat, die hunner meesters niet zyn, te kappen en medetevoeren, zullende tegens de overtreeders crimineel als tegen openbare dieven worden geprocedeert, en het gekapte hout ten behoeve van de waare eigenaars verbeurt verklaard, alles onverminderd de actie tegens de koopers, voor zoo veel als heelers konnende geconsidereert worden.

De Raad Fiscaal,

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat, den 1sten February 1825.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 11den February 1825.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 24 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

WM. HK. GORSIRA. Tweede Klerk.

Beroemde Dooden sedert het Jaar 1814 *tot het begin van* 1825.

Er is slechts een tiende gedeelte van onse eeuw verloopen sedert den val van Napoleon en der Fransche overheersching in Europa of de seis des doods heeft uit den rei dier personen die het bestuur van geheele ryken in handen hadden reeds een aantal weggemaaid. Pausen, souvereinen, eerste ministers, vreesselyke kryghelden, vrienden en vyanden, overwinnaars en overwonnelingen, zyn van hunne verhevene standplaatsen neergestort en zyn thans de prooi van het graf. Zie daar de grenspaal van zoo vele verwisselingen en stryden. Het graf verzwelg hunne bloedige en langdurige worstelingen, hunne haat, vyandschap en verdeeldheden. Men werpe slechts het oog op de volgende naamlyst van die, welke op het toneel der wereld den eersten rang bekleedden en men zal van de nietigheid van alle grootheid overtuigd zyn.

Napoleon, keizer der Franschen, koning van van Italien, beschermer van het Ryn verbond, bemiddelaar van het Zwitzersche bondgenootschap enz.; Lodewyk de XVIII, koning van Frankryk en Navarre; Josephine, keizerin van Frankryk; Prins Eugenius, onder koning van Italien; Pius de VII paus van Rome; de kardinaal Gonsalvi; de hertog van Cambaceres; lord Castlereagh; de hertog van Richelieu; de prins van Hardenberg; de prins van Schwartzenberg; de generaal Blucher.

Zie daar dan de sterflyst der laatste tien jaren; nog een dergelyk tydstip en het bestuur der menschelyke zaken is in andere handen overgegeven.

Sedert de zon voor de eerste maal voor het menschelyk geslagt is opgegaan, heeft zy menschen zien geboren worden, bloeijen en sterven, maar zelden heeft zy in de lange reeks harer wentelingen eene zoo talryke groep van personen te gelyktydig beschenen die zoo geschitterd hebben als deze wier ondergang wy hier vermelden.

De Fransche kouranten geven een uitvoerig verslag van de plegtigheden welke plaats hebben gehad by de begravenis van Lodewyk den XVIII; welks gebalzemd ligchaam tot dien tyd in de kerk van St. Denis ten toon had gelegen. Er gaat in die kouranten vooraf eene beschryving van de kostbare en prachtige versiersels der kerk (zynde er onder een, waar de Cherubynen de ziel des konings ten Hemel overbrengen) en der duizenden en tien duizenden lampen die het gebouw verlichtten; daarna wordt het lyk van het platform afgenomen waarop het al dien tyd gestaan had en naar het grafgewelf overgebragt; hier hebben nu plaats al de oude ridderlyke plegtigheden met welke de Fransche koningen in vorige eeuwen begraven werden; onder anderen roept de heraut uit: komt ridders doet uwen pligt en werpt uwe wapenrustingen op de koninglyke doodkist; nu naderen alle ridders het graf, rokken hunne vederbussen af en werpen die benevens hunne helmen, zwaarden en schilden in het graf; daarna gaat de wapenkoning of heraut voort met te zeggen: "komt myne ridders roept nu luidkeels uit "le roi est mort!" hierop beginnen alle ridders benevens de talryke gemeente welke het ruime kerk gebouw bevat uit al hunne magt te schreeuwen: "le roi est mort! le roi est mort! le roi est mort! enz." dit geschreeuw dondert door de gewelven en de echoos der wanden schynen dit geroep te herhalen, zoo dat ieder een door aandoening de tranen langs de wangen biggelden. "Bidt nu God voor zyne ziel!" naauwelyks heeft de heraut deze woorden uitgesproken of eene doodsche stilte vervangt het helle geschreeuw, allen vallen op hunne knien (dat is te zeggen allen die zitbanken hebben, want de anderen staan door den drang als of zy te zamen geschroefd zyn, kunnen handen noch voeten bewegen en hebben maar alleen den tong tot hun gebruik) en diepe verzuchtingen voor de rust der koninglyke ziel worden naar den Hemel opgezonden.

Daarop roept de heraut uit: "komt ridders, volbrengt uwen pligt; neemt uwe wapenen terug uit het graf gewelf."—De ridders nemen hierop de wapens terug;—"roept nu luidkeels uit: Leve de koning! onze koning Karel de X!" nu weergalmen nogmaals de stemmen der duizenden aanwezigen langs gewelven en bogen; "vive le roi! vive le roi! vive le roi Charles X!" En hierop keert ieder een diep aangedaan over deze statige, godsdienstige en ridderlyke plegtigheid, naar zyne woning terug en begeeft zich ter ruste, want het was al laat in den nacht.

Het uitgebreidde Russische ryk dat tweemaal zoo groot is als geheel Europa, bevat nog verscheidene millioenen heidenen, die verstoken van het licht des Evangeliums in eene diepe onkunde of barbaarsch bygeloof verkeeren. Vele vroome mannen uit Duitschland en Engeland brandend van yver voor den Christelyken Godsdienst en geene gevaren en ontberingen ontziende drongen door tot alle barbaarsche stammen die Russisch Azia bewonen en leerden hen den eeuwigen Vader kennen en de zedeleer van het Evangelie beoefenen; vele en talryke nieuwe gemeentens werden gesticht op de oevers der Wolga en in de uitgebreidde vlakten van Siberien. De vorige Russische regering zag met genoegen dat de beschaving toenam onder de wilde stammen van dit ryk; doch thans is de staatkunde veranderd; keizer Alexander, welke vreest dat de zendelingen met het Christendom tevens liberale grondbeginselen in Rusland mogten invoeren, heeft by eene Ukase bevolen dat alle zendelingen het ryk ten spoedigste moeten verlaten; hierdoor zal de Godsdienst van het Evangelie schielyk weer verloren gaan en de nieuwe gemeenten tot heidensche blindheid terug keren. De Russische regering ziet dan liever dat zyne onderdanen heidensche afgoden vereeren en dat zy dezelven menschen offers toebrengen dan dat zy den Heiligen door Jezus geopenbaarden Vader aanbidden en de verhevene zedeleer van het Evangelie betrachten.—

New York Evening Post for the Country

BEKENDMAKING.

De Raad Fiscaal notificeert by deze elk en eenen ieder der belanghebbenden, dat by het Officie Fiscaal zyn ingekomen ten fine van geregtelyke inverdering eene groote quantiteit Recognitie en andere Rekeningen en dat met de Sommatien tot betaling, zonder [illegible] zal gemaakt worden op [illegible] den 21sten dezer maand February; zullende [illegible] nen welke vóór dien tyd niet komen betalen, zich al de geregtelyke onkosten op deze inverdering boven de gewone retenuen aan het Officie Fiscaal bereids competerende te wyten hebben.

KAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.

Fiscalaat, den 10den February 1825.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

5.	golet	Amelia, Henriques,	Aruba
7.	——	Twee Broeders, Gayot,	dito
	bomberda	St. Antonio, Romer,	Pto. Cabello
	bark	Neptunus, Rynaerdus,	Porto Rico
	golet	Adolfo, Marten,	Puerto Cabello
	brik	Aguila, Anderson,	Kust van Cuba
	bark	Antonie, Dewindt,	St. Jans baai
9.	golet	Dujalo, Servo,	Rio-de-la-Hacha
10.	——	Drie Zusters, Perez,	St. Jago de Cuba
11.	——	Activo, Balcbeida,	Bath

UITGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

5.	golet	Amable Jacquina, Sille,	Coro
	brik	Susan & Sarah, Store,	Baltimore
	golet	Petronie, Boekhout,	Aruba
8.	bark	Amable Soledad, Castellano,	Coro
	golet	Helena, Eltino,	Puerto Cabello
	——	Geertruida, Levy,	dito
10.	——	Estrilla, Bernard,	dito

Het volgende is vertaald uit eene Gazette van Carthagena van den 13den Jan. 1825.

ROEMRYKE TYDING.

BELANGRYKE OVERWINNING.—[illegible] vac en Valdes krygsgevangenen—Callao om overgeleverd te worden by Kapitulatie.

REPUBLIEK VAN COLOMBIA.

Generaal Kommandantschap van Magdalena.

Carthagena, 13den Jan. 1825.

Myn Heer!—Van den kommandant-generaal van Panama, heb ik de volgende kommunikatie ontvangen, gedagteekend 3den dezer.

Ik heb op dit oogenblik ontvangen een officieel depeche van den secretaris van Z. E. den Bevryder, gedagteekend te Lima, waarvan de inhoud het volgende is:

REPUBLIEK VAN PERU.

Het Ministerie van Oorlog en Marine Departement.

" Lima, 18den Dec. 1824.

" Onder deze dagteekening schryf ik aan den secretaris van het departement van oorlog en marine der Republiek van Colombia, het volgende:

" Het is hoogst voldoenend voor my om U. E. te berigten, op hoog bevel van Z. E. den Bevryder, bekleedt met de dictatoriale magt, dat juist op dit oogenblik, zynde 3 uur in den achtermiddag, er officieele berigten zyn ontvangen geworden—onder anderen bevindt er zich een van generaal Santa Cruz, met bevestiging der tyding van de geheele verstrooijing der Spaansche armee op den 9den dezer te Guamanguilla.

" De onderkoning Laserna en de generaals Canterac en Valdes zyn krygsgevangenen gemaakt, de eerste is zwaar gekwetst. Toen Canterac het bevel aannam, kapituleerde hy aan den opperbevelhebber Sucre, en gaf de noodige bevelen aan den kommandant van Callao om de fortressen over te geven (welke onverwyld aan den bevryder zullen overgeleverd worden) en voor de onderwerping van al de andere bevelhebbers aan den kommanderende officier der Republikeinsche armée. Luitenant kolonel Medina, aid de camp van Z. E. de brenger van depeches van generaal Sucre, en de kapitulatien en bevelen van generaal Canterac, is op weg door eenige rebellen vermoord geworden; zoodra ik dezelve zal ontvangen hebben, zal ik de eer hebben dezelve aan uwe excellentie te laten bezorgen.

" Ingevolge deze vleyende en buitengewone gebeurtenissen, heeft Z. E. de bevryder my bevolen om U. E. kennis te geven, dat het niet meer noodig is dat onze dierbare bondgenoot de Republiek van Colombia eenige verdere opofferingen ten behoeve van deze Republiek zal maken, voor den oorlog, welke dezelve tot den 9den dezer tegen de Spaansche krygsmagt in dit gedeelte van Amerika gevoerd heeft. Zyne excellentie is van gevoelen, dat de 4000 man welke van Panama zyn aangekomen, reeds genoegzaam zyn, om de onafhankelykheid en vryheid van Peru te verzekeren. Colombia is thans zoo bevryd van alle bezorgdheid voor Peru, als deze aan haar verschuldigd is, den onderstand, welke zy verleend heeft, op de dringendste tydstip van hare ellende.

" Z. E. de Bevryder beveelt my daarom om U. E. te berigten, dat [illegible] om door Peru gezonden te worden, of indien U. E. eenige in het vervolg tot dat einde mogt ontvangen dezelve als dan ter beschikking van het Colombiaansche gouvernement te laten, daar de laatste gebeurtenis een alle verdere hulp onnoodig maken.

"T. DE HERES.

" Welke kommunicatie ik de eer heb U. E. ter kennis neming over te zenden, &c."

UITTREKSELS VAN AMERIKAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Nieuw York, Dec. 17.

Er zyn te Philadelphia, brieven en nieuwspapieren van Port-au-Prince ontvangen, loopende tot den 26sten ll. President Boyer heeft een addres gepubliceerd, betrekkelyk de laatste negotiatie met Frankryk, waarin hy de Fransche ministers beschuldigt, dat zy den stelregel van *tergiversatie* volgen. Men zegt dat eenige kapitalisten in Londen, het Haytiaansche gouvernement hebben geboden, eene leening van drie millioenen ponden sterling, tegens vyf percent, wanneer deze som strekken kon, om van Frankryk de erkenning der Haytiaansche gouvernement af te koopen. Men spreekt ook van eene hernieuwing der negotiatie met Frankryk.

De heer Armstrong, agent der Vereenigde Staten te Port-au-Prince, heeft een circulair gepubliceerd, berigtende " dat de strengste maatregels zullen uitgeoefend worden tegen de vaartuigen, welke mogten ontdekt worden, in [illegible] dekt wordt, dan na het vertrek van het vaartuig, zoo worden de konsignatarissen in dit geval verantwoordelyk gehouden."

Naar luid van een brief van een Heer te Port-au-Prince, heeft president Boyer bevelen gegeven, om de vaartuigen by derzelver terugkomst nagehouden te verklaren, welke eenige emigranten naar de Vereenigde Staten weg gevoerd hebben.

December 27.

Buenos Ayres.—Een brief van den 18den October zegt: " de koning van Nieuw Zeeland is alhier op zyne reize naar Engeland aangekomen. Volgens geruchten is het doel dezer reize, om eene leening te kontrakteren; maar waarschynelyker is het, om zich wapens en ammunitie aan te schaffen.

London, Nov. 19.—Men verneemt dat de tyding valsch is, welke zegt dat de koning van Spanje geschreven heeft aan Charles X. verzoekende dat de Fransche troepen nog langer in Spanje mogten blyven. Integendeel beweert men dat de brief van Z. C. M. het ernstige verzoek behelst, dat de Fransche armee Spanje mogt ontruimen. Men moet echter voor stellig houden, dat zoodanig een verzoek, niet uit eigen beweging geschied is, maar dat het de uitslag is van het besluit van die genen, in wier handen Ferdinand slechts een werktuig is.

Een expresse van Parys is gisteren op een buitengewonen tydstip aangekomen, uit hoofde van zwaar weder en slechte wegen. De advisen hiermede ontvangen behelzen hoofdzakelyk twee onderwerpen; de waarschynelyke ontruiming van Spanje, en de aankomst van twee agenten van Madrid, die belast waren met de negotiatie van eene nieuwe leening voor zekere Fransche bankhuizen. Ten opzigte der eerste zyn wy stellig verzekerd, dat ingevolge de representatien van de Russische ambassadeurs, beide te Madrid en in de Fransche hoofdstad, het Fransche ministerie tot het besluit gekomen is om voor het tegenwoordige, den aanvang van den uittogt der Fransche troepen van het Schiereiland optescborten. De advisen van Spanje welke over Frankryk alhier zyn ontvangen geworden strekken om dat berigt te bevestigen; maar ter zelfder tyd, is de tyding welke wy brengen geenzints stellig. De dagteekening van Madrid zyn tot den 8sten dezer.

Ten opzigte van het andere onderwerp, namelyk de nieuwe Spaansche leening, wordt gemeld in de byzondere kommunikatien van Parys, dat dezelve dadelyk is gekontrakteerd geworden door eene kombinatie van de bankiers te Parys. Geene termen worden in geene van de brieven opgegeven, waarop dezelve aangegaan is, en het zou ons niet vreemd vallen wanneer dit gantsche verhaal slechts opgemaakt is in Parys, met oogmerk, hoofdzakelyk, om invloed te hebben op de markt in Londen.

Nov. 23.—Brieven uit St. Petersburgh herhalen het oude gerucht, dat de keizer Alexander, zich met de zaken van Griekenland zal bemoeyen.

Nov. 27.—Een Schotsch nieuwspapier berigt, dat het verlies in eigendommen, geleden in de laatste brand te Edinburg, geschat wordt op 150 tot 170.000 ponden sterling en dat omtrent 300 huisgezinnen hunne huizen door den brand verloren hebben.

Het fregat de Blonde, aan boord hebbende het stoffelyke overblyfsels van den koning en de koningin van de Sandwich Eilanden, is op den 18den October te Madeira aangekomen en is van daar op den 23sten voor Rio Janeiro en de Sandwich Eilanden vertrokken.

SPANJE.

Gibraltar. Nov. 4.—Een dagblad van Madrid, van den 17den ll. behelst eene koninglyke order, waarin tegen alle personen de straf des doods wordt verklaard, die sedert den 1sten October verleden jaar door het opnemen van wapens, of door andere daden van gelyken aard, zich betoond hebben of in het toekomende zullen betoonen tegen de wettelyke regten van den troon, of partydig aan de laatste konstitutie; alle schryvers tegen de eerste of ten gunste van de laatste; al degenen die misleiden of zoeken anderen te misleiden, met oogmerk om eene party te vormen, indien zy hiertoe middelen verleenen, zoo in geld, wapens, ammunitie of paarden; al de genen die zullen samenscholen met inzigt om het tegenwoordige gouvernement om verre te werpen, of om Z. M. te dwingen tegen zynen wil te handelen; allen die het geroep mogten aanheffen van " dood aan den koning!" " lang leve Riego!" " de konstitutie voor eeuwig!" " dood aan de Serviles!" " dood aan de tyrannen!" of " vryheid voor eeuwig!"—en laatstelyk alle vrymetselaren, comuneros en andere sekten (wiens eigendommen zullen verbeurd verklaard worden) met de uitzondering van die genen, die reeds vergiffenis gekregen hebben, ingevolge de koninglyke order van den 1sten Augustus.

Wanneer publieke redevoeringen of gesprekken tegen de regten van den koning, of ten gunste van de laatste konstitutie, niet opgevolgd worden door openlyke wandaden, zal de straf zyn, van 4 tot 10 jaar bannissement, op de bezittingen van Afrika naar gelang der misdaden; en de banneling zal verpligt zyn na de expiratie van dien tyd het nadere besluit van het geregtshof aftewachten. Zoo er een oproer mogt ontstaan, uit eene toevallige oorzaak, en het oogmerk van den aanvoerder, niet zoo misdadig is als bovengemeld, zal hy en zyne medepligtigen verwezen worden tot de straf van 2 tot 4 jaren gevangenis. Al de zoodanige misdadigers zullen te regt gesteld worden door eene militaire kommissie.

Wonderbare Balloon.—De *Courier de la Meuse* maakt gewag van een plan om een balloon te maken welke alle andere reeds gemaakte verre zullen overtreffen. Het plan is ontworpen door een arts, met name Robertson, wiens voornemen is om daarmede de geheele wereld rond te reizen. Dit wonderbare werktuig, de Columbus* van de balloons zal Minerva genoemd worden, hetzelve zal 150 voet in diameter zyn, en in staat om 72 954 killogrames, of 149 037 Fransche ponden gewigt opteligten.—Het zal bevatten zestig personen, met levensmiddelen voor vyf of zes maanden, alle soorten van benoodigdheden en konst gereedschappen. Het zal bestaan uit een luchtbol houdende 1,767,170 kubiek voeten water stof, en met het vat samen zal hetzelve wegen 80.537 ponden. Dit groote luchtgebouw wordt vertraagd door gebrek aan geld.

* Het grootste schip dat er ooit bestaan heeft.

*** GETROUWD—Op den 2den dezer, de Heer Joh. R. Raven met Mejufvrouw E. D. Hutchings.

From the Carthagena Gazette of 13th Jan. 1825.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SIGNAL VICTORY

Obtained by the Republican arms in Guamanguilla: — Generals Laserna, Canterac and Valdez taken prisoners — Callao to be surrendered by Capitulation.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

General Commandancy of Magdalena.

Carthagena, 13th Jan. 1825.

SIR, — From the commandant general of the Isthmus of Panama, I have received the following communication, dated 3d instant.

I have just this moment received an official despatch from the secretary to H. E. the Liberator, dated in Lima, the contents of which is as follows:

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Ministry of the war and marine Department.

"Lima, 18th Dec. 1824.

"Under this days date I write to the secretary for the war and marine department of the Republic of Colombia, to the following effect: —

"It is highly gratifying to me to inform Y. E. by the superior command of H. E. the Liberator invested with the dictatorial power, that just at this moment being 5 o'clock in the afternoon, official accounts have been received — among others, one from general Santa Cruz, confirming the intelligence of the complete overthrow of the Spanish army on the 9th inst. at Guamanguilla.

"The vice king Laserna, and generals Canterac and Valdez are taken prisoners, the former severely wounded. Canterac on taking over the command, capitulated to the general in chief Sucre, and gave the necessary orders to the commander of Callao for the surrender of that fortress, (which is to be forthwith delivered over to the liberator) and for the submission of all the other Spanish chiefs to the commanding officer of the Republican army. Lieutenant colonel Medina, aid-de-camp to H. E and bearer of despatches from general Sucre, and of the capitulations, and orders from general Canterac, was assassinated by some rebels on the road; the moment I receive the same, I shall have the honor to transmit them to Y. E. In consequence of these flattering and extraordinary events H. E. the Liberator bids me in form you that our dear ally the Republic of Colombia needs make no further sacrifices in behalf of this Republic, for the war which to the 9th inst, it has sustained against the Spanish power in this part of America. H. E. is of opinion that the 4000 men arrived from Panama are fully sufficient to ensure the independence and freedom of Peru. Colombia is now as free of cares for Peru, as this latter is indebted to her for the support she has bestowed on it during the most critical period of its calamities.

"H. E. the liberator therefore bids me inform Y. E. that if you have any further auxiliary troops to send to Peru, or in case of your receiving any in the sequel for this purpose, you must place them forthwith again to the disposal of the Colombian government, to act without as it may think proper, the recent circumstances alluded to, rendering such succours unnecessary.

"T. DE HERES.

"Which communication I have the honor to transmit to Y. E. for your intelligence, &c."

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, Dec. 17.

Letters and papers to the 26th ult. from Port au Prince, have been received at Philadelphia. President Boyer has published an address relative to the recent negotiations with France, in which he accuses the French ministers of pursuing a system of *tergiversation*. It is said that some London capitalists have offered the government of Hayti a loan of three millions sterling at five per cent. in case that sum would suffice to purchase from France the recognition of Haytien independence. A renewal of the negotiation with France is also spoken of — Mr Armstrong, U. S. agent at Port au Prince has published a circular, stating, "that the most vigorous measures will be put in force against vessels detected in the act of carrying away Haytiens or emigrants from the island; and that in the event of the fact not being discovered until after the departure of the vessel, the consignees will be held responsible."

[We read a letter from a gentleman in Port au Prince several weeks since, in which it was stated that in consequence of some emigrants having returned to the United States; president Boyer had given orders to have the vessels in which they took passage seized, if they should return.] — *Eds. Gaz*

December 27.

Buenos Ayres. — A letter of Oct. 18, says — "The king of New Zealand has just arrived here on his way to England — reports say to raise a loan — but more probably to procure arms and ammunition." A Buenos Ayres paper says he arrived in the English ship Urania, that he came on board when the ship was at one of the islands, and insisted on proceeding to England, notwithstanding the captain was opposed to it. The ship was loading for Liverpool, and the Zealander would go in her.

London, Oct. 16 — There was great bustle in the foreign market this morning, upon the arrival of three expresses from Liverpool, bringing accounts from Jamaica of some successes by Bolivar in Peru on the 6th of August. In a few minutes Mexican bonds, which closed yesterday at 64½, rose to 67, at which price they remained firm for a considerable time. Towards one o'clock, however, when it was found that the account of the affair between Bolivar and Canterac had not been so decisive as was reported, the price fell to 66¼.

The following is the bill of fare of the dinner given by the lord mayor of London on his installation into office; — *Dinner;* 180 tureens real turtle, containing three quarts each, 140 chickens and pullets, 43 hams ornamented, 38 tongues do. 53 raised French pies, 40 pigeon pies, 40 orange and other tourtes, 2 barons of beef, 12 pieces of sirloin, 3 rounds of beef, 38 dishes built pastry, 42 ditto tarts creamed, 80 do. jelly, 4 do. lobster salad, 4 do prawns, 60 do. smashed and other potatoes, 90 do. salads, 4 almond pastry, 2 sugar baskets, 87 mince pies *Removes;* 52 turkeys roasted, 3 pea fowls, 50 dishes wild fowls, 64 do. pheasants and partridges, 14 hams ornamented, sundry mushrooms, brocoli, &c. — *Desert;* 180 pounds weight of pine apples, 200 dishes best hothouse grapes, 200 icecreams, 84 plates apples of different kinds, 100 dishes pears, 76 ornamented savoy cakes, 136 plates walnuts and filberts, 83 plates dried fruits and preserves, 83 do. rout cakes &c. 4 do paradise plums — *Wines;* Champaign, Hock, Claret, Madeira, Port and Sherry.

November 13.

From the Constitutionnel of Thursday.

PARIS, Nov. 11. — We have just received by express the following news from Madrid, dated the 3d inst: —

"The charge d'affairs of France and the general in chief, count Digeon, went off yesterday to the Escurial, to announce to the king the resolution of H. M. Charles X. to withdraw his troops from the Peninsula, leaving only garrisons in Cadiz, Pampelona, &c. The charge d'affaires is also to tell his majesty that the troops will in no way interfere with matters beyond the circuit of the fortresses they occupy.

"Although this news is positive and authentic, and though the preparations have been already made for entirely evacuating Spain at the end of the month, I can guarantee to you, that when the charge d'affaires of France gave on the 20th inst. (ult.) a note to our minister of foreign affairs, announcing the positive instructions he had received as to the evacuation of the interior of Spain, our (the Spanish) government was so frightened, that it immediately commenced new negotiations, making propositions which have been send to Paris, and which, notwithstanding the note transmitted to M. Zea, and the journey of the general and charge d'affaires to the Escurial, will probably occasion some modification in the first determination of the cabinet of the Thuilleries.

"The negotiation with the bankers of Paris for a loan is altogether broken off, because these houses would not take the smallest part on their own risk. It is affirmed that instructions newly given to M. Burgos authorise him to make some overtures to other houses on the admission of a certain quantity of bonds of the first loans of the Cortes which would be received in payment of the loan proposed to be contracted; but this is a report which I repeat without guaranteeing it."

Letters have been received this morning from Barcelona, dated Nov. 1. Their contents are important. All the efforts to raise a royalist army have failed, although a bounty equal to 18 pounds has been offered for each recruit, and the city is filled with refugees who had taken the alarm at the threat of evacuating Spain. It was fully expected that Ferdinand would concede to the demands of France, and that a more liberal system would be introduced. It was also expected that there would be a speedy change in the ministry. In many parts of Biscay and Catalonia, distinguished constitutionalists have been released from prison.

Nov. 19. — We learn that there is no truth in the assertion that the king of Spain has written an autograph letter to Charles X. soliciting the continuance of the French troops in Spain. — On the contrary, as we are assured, the letter of his most catholic majesty expressed his earnest desire that the army should withdrawn — It may be taken for granted, however, that such a request was not spontaneously made; but that it has resulted from the decision of those in whose hands Ferdinand can only be considered as an instrument.

Nov. 22 — Letters from Petersburgh repeat the old rumour of the emperor Alexander taking some important step in the affairs of Greece.

Nov. 27. — It is stated in a Scotch paper, that the loss of property sustained in the late fires in Edinburgh may be estimated at from 150 to £170,000, and that nearly 300 families have been burned out of their houses.

The Blonde frigate, with the bodies of the late king and queen of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at Madeira on the 13th October, and sailed on the 23d for Rio Janeiro and the Sandwich Islands.

The approaching coronation of the king of France appears to occupy a considerable portion of the attention of the Parisians.

Marquis Origo has just made at Rome a successful trial of a new fire engine. — By this method the water is propelled in mass, and falling in torrents on all parts on fire, covers them instantly with so great a volume of water, that the most impetuous flames are compelled to yield to this species of universal inundation. — The experiment was made with great success by the inventor, in the presence of a great number of *savans* It perfectly succeeded, both with reference to the handiness of the [illegible] and the rapidity of the result, which did not require more than a few minutes.

East Indies. — The fo[illegible] extracted from an India Gazette of the [illegible] June, 1824: — "Accounts from Ko[illegible], in Assam, dated the 13th [illegible] the complete success of an attack made by a detachment, consisting of one company of the 46th regiment, and a Rusala of irregular horse, under the command of lieut Francis Turnoor Richardson, of the 46th regiment on a party of Burmese troops, who had the temerity to return to the vicinity of Kulliabar and re occupy the stockade at Hautbar. It appears that lieutenant Richardson sent his infantry to attack the stockade in front, while he very judiciously led the cavalry round the jungle, in rear of the stockade, and took post at the first opening. The brave Burmese (these fellows were really Burmese) fired a few rounds at the infantry as they advanced towards the stockade, without doing them any harm, and then bidding our men farewell, scampered off into the jungle, making their debut into the plain at the very opening where lieut. Richardson had posted his cavalry. — Our fellows dashed at them, and succeeded in sabreing about one half of the enemy, including, their leader, without any loss on our side. Great praise is given to lieut. Richardson, for his gallant and skilful conduct in this affair. — *Bengal Hurkaru.*

Wonderful Balloon. — The *Courier de la Meuse* announces an aeronautic scheme, which sinks into insignificance all former attempts — It is planned by a physician named Robertson, and he intends by means of it to visit all parts of the globe. This wonderful machine, the Columbus of balloons, is to be called Minerva, and will be 150 feet in diameter, and capable of raising 72.954 killograms, or 149.037 French pounds It will carry sixty persons, provisions for five or six months, furniture of all k[illegible] & scientific instruments I[illegible] will cons[illegible] loon holding 1,767 150 cubic feet of [illegible] gas, and the vessel a together will we[illegible] 537 pounds. This stupendous aeri[illegible], we are sorry to learn, only retarded for w[illegible] cash. What a misfortune for the learned world!

SPAIN.

Gibraltar, Nov. 4. — The Madrid Diary, of the 17th ult. brings a Royal Order denouncing the pain of death against all individuals who, by taking up arms, or by acts of any kind, have, since the 1st of October of last year proved themselves, or may in future prove themselves, inimical to the lawful rights of the throne, or partial to the late Constitution; — all writers against the former, or in support of the latter; all who shall seduce, or try to seduce, others with a view to form a party. if, for this purpose, they issue money, arms, ammunition or horses; all who shall raise seditions with a design to overthrow the existing government, or to compel his Majesty to act against his will; all who shall send forth the cries of "Death to the King!" "Long live Riego!" The Constitution for ever?" Death to the Serviles!" "Death to Tyrants!" or "Liberty for ever!" — and, lastly, all freemasons, comuneros and other Sectaries (whose estates are further to be confiscated.) with the exception of those who have been pardoned, in pursuance of the Royal Order of the 1st of August.

If public speeches or conversations, against the King's rights, or in favor of the late Constitution, be not followed by overt acts, the penalty shall be from 4 to 10 year's confinement in the settlements in Africa, according to the heinousness of the offence, the culprit, being further bound, after the expiration of the same, to await the further decision of the tribunal. — If a riot arise from an accidental cause, and the object of the author be not so criminal as described above, he and his accomplices shall be liable to be imprisoned for a period of from 2 to 4 years. — All the aforesaid Offenders are to be tried by the established Military Commissions.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

This day at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our union are felt, and the sentiment universal that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view, that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbours, in this hemisphere. In both of these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty, and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commends our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favour. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result, that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbours are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this, their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are, from Europe by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us.—It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our popolation, with the expansion of our union, and increased number of states, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will likewise be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the supreme court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch, with advantage to the union. The duties of the supreme court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals, but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last recourse, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, between the states and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the judges of the supreme court should be exempted from every other duty than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such a one might be formed as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific ocean, and on the Western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post, to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories, and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river, and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts and the grounds around those buildings, require it. It is presumed, also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the Eastern branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred, by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States, is in the highest degree prosperous and happy.—There is no object which, as a people, we can desire which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve those blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress, under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others, and have a right to go, we must either protect them, in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbours. We have duties to perform, with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger, we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior.—To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction.—The intercourse also between every part of our union, should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued.—Resting on the people, as our governments do, state and national, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them.

Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious; and in case of any disagreement, should such ever occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and that their voice be heard and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and controul their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages reciprocated by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent unceasing prayers to the supreme ruler of the universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, Nov. 19.—Canterac, the Royalist Commander in Peru, is, we are informed, a Frenchman by birth, and a native of Bourdeaux. He served for some time in the French army, where he distinguished himself by his activity and courage. He went early to South America; but has constantly kept up a friendly correspondence with many of his former acquaintances in Bourdeaux, to whom he writes on every occasion that presents itself. In all his letters he holds the most confident language with respect to South America.

The following is the translation of an extract of a letter, dated Trieste, Nov. 3, 1824:—

"This moment I learn, from the officers of an English frigate which arrived this morning from Constantinople, with Lord Strangford aboard, that the Captain Pacha entered the Dardanelles with only three vessels, and that it was there reported that the remainder of the Turkish fleet had been left off Mitylene. The celebrated Ismael Gibraltar, the Egyptian Admiral, has been taken prisoner by the Greeks, and carried to Hydra, where he is kept as a prisoner of war. The British frigate left the Dardanelles 16 days ago, and two days afterwards she met the Greek fleet off Negropont, bound to Scio, for the recovery of which island from the Ottoman Power a sufficient force had been embarked on board of these ships," &c.

December 3.—The Paris papers of Wednesday contain an article, dated Constantinople, October 12, according to which, lord Strangford, before he left the Turkish capital, obtained from the ministers of the Sultan a formal promise that Moldavia should be speedily evacuated. His lordship thereupon advised the Russian minister, M. Minziacky, who has been resident there some time, to assume the diplomatic character, which he had previously declined to do, till that favourite measure of his government, the evacuation of the principalities, which has been so long claimed, should have been carried into effect.—M. Minziacky had not consented to act on his lordship's recommendation when news arrived that the Turks instead of retiring, were committing great excesses in Moldavia. The Russian diplomatist, upon this, determined on remaining at Constantinople as a private individual. It is added, open hostilities are not apprehended; but the actual cession of Wallachia is not more certain than that of Moldavia.
